


Blue, Buff and Pink Stripe, selected goods and very perfect. Pongee—Pure Silk—Coats and Vests, Black, Olive and Pearl-Gray, Pure Silk, extra fine and heavy Coats and Vests; very elegant. PONGEE SILK DUSTERS—No merchant tailor in this city can produce these fine, thin goods, made and finished equal to ours. Mohair and Linen Dusters, Buff and Pearl-Gray English Mohair Coats and Vests, Fancy Mohair Coats and Vests, Black Drap d'Ete and Alpaca Coats and Vests; ditto, cut extra long, for clergymen. Extra sizes in all of above goods up to 50 INCHES CHEST MEASURE.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Corner Broadway and Pine. **D. C. Young, Manager.**

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight in Gold



Price 50 Cents.

POND'S EXTRACT

GILL DIRECTION'S WATERS

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE
POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., OF LONDON.
(LIMITED)

It subdues, and heals all kinds of Inflammation, FIRES, BLIND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING, ULCERS, OLD OR NEW WOUNDS, BRUISES, SCALDS, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, SORE EYES, BURNS, SPRAINS, the greatest known remedy, CATARRH, COLDS, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, has cured more cases than anything ever prescribed. DYPHTHERIA, SORE

DRAG, use it promptly, delay is dangerous.
Control HEMORRHOIDS, PAINFUL COMPLAINTS, BLEEDING NOSE, Mouth, Stomach, Lungs or from any cause, stopped as by a charm. It is called the WONDER OF HEALING. Used EXTREMELY & FREQUENTLY. We have an avalanche of testimonials. Send for our book (Mailed free), it will tell you all about it.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE GENUINE WITH OUR DIRECTION. Price 50c. N. Y. FOND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

PILES.
POND'S
EXTRACT
OF
HEMORRHOID TREATMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe.

Also for Burns, Sores, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by FOND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

FACE HUMORS.

Seven Years of Physical and Mental

Suffering Ended by Cuticura.
ABOUT seven years ago I had a humor break back and neck like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a burn. It was so painful, I at once went to one of the best doctors in the city, but he told me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face and all of them told me I will not get better. I was so discouraged but will say that they were from Boston, New York and Maine, also from England, France and Italy. I was then a student of law and steward for years. In the summer I took a vacation at a place that was a health resort. Opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hope. I then went to a health resort at Moosehead Lake, Maine, to seek for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to go out. I went to a doctor and he told me to go to England. He told me to use your CUTICURA. I bought a box and used it three times a day. Once. I did so. The result was in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up. I used it until my face was healed. I have not had any scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. I can make a great deal of money if I go back where I was one year ago, providing I did not use your CUTICURA. Now I do. I shall recommend it as long as I live and I will remain, H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

A Most Wonderful Skin Cure.
Have just used your CUTICURA REMEDIES on one of our girls, and I can tell you what is recommended to her. My daughter was all broken out on her head and body, and the hair coming out to considerable extent. I was as smooth as ever she was, and she has only taken one box of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I doctored with quite a number of doctors, but to no avail. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

GEORGE EAST, Macon, Mich.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful medicine internally are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Eczema, Eruptions, Itch, Scabies, Psoriasis, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 35 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the FOSTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.
Aching Muscles, Backs, Hips and Sides, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, use CUTICURA RESOLVENT by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. At drug stores, 25 cents.

MERCHANT EXCHANGE TRANSFER.
Change of Possession of the Chamber of Commerce Building, 100 State Street, Boston, Mass., to the Merchants' Exchange Building, 100 State Street, Boston, Mass., on the 1st day of January, 1900.

E. S. Bovee, who was appointed by the Circuit Court trustee in the incident of the first mortgage bonds of the Chambers of Commerce Association, to-day took charge of the property and all tenants were notified that he would in the future receive and take charge of the funds. For the past two years the property has been in the hands of Geo. S. Drake and Carlos S. Gresley, trustee under the second deed of trust. The appointment of Bovee as trustee was due to the death of Mr. Drake, who was also a trustee under the first mortgage, and survived Mr. R. H. Wade, who was appointed trustee in his stead.

It is the intention of the new trustee, under the instruction of the first mortgage bondholders, to recognize the necessity of such a move, to thoroughly reconvert the building and put it in first-class condition. The two new stories now in the building will be changed for hydraulic lifts, and other alterations will be added, making four first-class elevators in the building.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

ESTABLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULTER, President.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE PAPER.
One year, postage paid..... \$5.00
Six months, postage paid..... 3.00
Three months, postage paid..... 1.50
One month, postage paid..... .50
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 15
By the week (delivered by mail)..... 10

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid..... \$1.00
Six months, postage paid..... .50

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed
POST-DISPATCH,
615 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Editorial Rooms..... 501
Business Office..... 508

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months can have the Post-Dispatch mailed to them at regular rates by notifying the carrier or by leaving their address at the office of the Post-Dispatch, 615 and 517 Market street.

The indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day, for Missouri are: Fair weather; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

The street-sprinkling petitioners will be satisfied if the streets are sprinkled twice a day.

Our aeronaut and photographer arrived in St. Louis this morning and every indication is favorable for a memorable balloon ascension Saturday.

From the highest elevation reached by a balloon ordinary objects on the earth's surface look small, but none of them look as small as Gen. TUTTLE does after black-guarding his hospitable entertainers in St. Louis.

The War of the Rebellion still rages in the perturbed brain of the editor of the National Tribune in Washington. We are sorry to say that the National Tribune claims to be the organ of the Grand Army of the Republic.

We may depend upon the English papers to make all the capital possible out of a single injudicious remark of MICHAEL DAVITT's, but the merits of the Irish question are no more affected by that incident than by the attempt of the Henry George league to capture Editor O'BRIEN in New York last week.

MR. CHARLES E. PRABER, who represented the protesters against a surface connection between the Union Depot and the Iron Mountain tracks, has published an analysis of the recent Supreme Court decision, showing that the County Court order only authorized an elevated track for this connection. This good news for the south end of town. But if the Iron Mountain Company is required to build an elevated road why is the Merchants' Terminal not held to the same requirement?

Missouri has good building stone which can be quarried and laid down in Jefferson City cheaper than stone brought all the way from Ohio quarries. But Missouri also has quarry rings, as the St. Louis people who pay for granite pavements have found to their cost. It is to be hoped that there is no ring business in the movement to rule out the lowest bidder on the State Capitol improvement job on the ground that he proposes to use Ohio stone. A resolution authorizing a higher price for Missouri stone merely because it is Missouri stone, is rather suggestive of a sop arrangement.

As the result of readvertising for bids for city printing our esteemed contemporary, the Globe-Democrat, yesterday received the contract under its bid of 4 cents a line, and the thrilling serial entitled, "In the Barn; A Tale of Two Houses," will hereafter crowd the snake stories and spook stories of that voluminous publication. The saving to the city by rejecting the previous bid of the Republican at 7 cents a line is estimated at about \$9,000, which is worth saving. We beg to compliment our esteemed contemporary upon the patriotism it has exhibited in coming to the rescue of the city in so disinterested a manner.

Before Congress met last December it was known that the interstate commerce bill would pass both Houses. But railroad building went on unchecked and in the first five months of this year 2,351 miles were completed, or more than in the corresponding months of any former year except 1882, when the aggregate for the year reached 11,608 miles. One of the arguments against that law was that it would put a stop to railroad building. The members of the Legislature who pretend to fear that the enforcement of the Constitution will put an end to railroad building in this State can easily rid themselves of any such fear by observing the effect of the interstate law, and noting the effect of State railroad regulation in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas on railroad building in those States.

When the Government by its tariff policy deprives the people of the benefits of foreign competition, it is done to build up home industries, the competition among which is expected to compensate us event-

ually for the loss of foreign competition. But when the home industries proceed to guard themselves against home competition also by uniting all the establishments of any one line of production under the control of one giant "trust," or in a great pool or "combine" of any sort, they are walled in by a double line of protection from competition and the masses are left without any protection from extortion. When the people are deprived of home competition by "trusts" or "combines," the Government should give them foreign competition as a protection from the extortion instituted by home-made monopolies.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

One lamentable feature of the impending struggle over the enforcement of the Sunday law is that it will be an attempt to enforce laws opposed by a large majority of the people; laws which the people of St. Louis have regarded and treated as dead letters all their lives.

In the days when those laws were first enforced the aim and intent was to make Sunday a day of penitential seclusion and gloom in the life of the people. Cooking, shaving, everything savoring of carnal pleasure or amusement, everything done for profit and not absolutely unavoidable or not done in the ministrations of religion, or charity—even the running of public conveyances to and from church for hire—were prohibited as offensive to the religious sentiment of the community and as insults to the prevailing theological ideas of government.

But there is no such prevailing religious sentiment now. The most pious and exemplary Christians think it no harm to have warm dinners and extra good ones on Sundays, or to ride to church in the street cars, or to go on what they consider innocent pleasure excursions that do not interfere with their regular church attendance on Sunday. So the enforcement of the law will be modified to suit them and the habits of the well-to-do "upper classes."

Drinking and feasting at picnics, on pleasure excursions, in sumptuous private residences and in the elegant mansions of the clubs will continue on Sunday as formerly, and nobody who can lay in his drinks in portable baskets need suffer from a dry Sunday at home or abroad. He will be affected by the closing of the beer-taps on Sundays to the extent only that he will be tempted to lay in his Sunday supplies in the more concentrated and portable form of strong wines and spirits.

But that great majority of people who live not in sumptuous homes, who have not the entree of the club-houses, whose only day of rest or pleasure is Sunday, whose only Sunday relaxation is the breezy shade, the music, the flowers, the cheap and harmless luxuries of the beer garden, what will they do when deprived of these? They will do worse. They will countenance, aid and abet evasion and open resistance of the law. They will treat it as a tyrannical law aimed at them as a class and without any justification in morals or sound public policy.

Resistance to a law regarded as oppressive to a class is always bitter, and when that class happens to be a majority of the people and to have the sympathy of a majority of the other class, the resistance is always triumphant in the end. It will be strengthened in this case by the natural resentment with which St. Louis people regard outside interference in domestic regulations which concern them alone. The home-rule sentiment, always strong in the hearts of the American people, is outraged by the attempt of rural legislators to impose the discipline of a Puritan parish on the seventeenth century upon the population of this great modern city.

"NEARLY all the articles except sugar from which this large revenue from customs is derived are articles of luxury 'mainly consumed by the rich,'" said Mr. SHERMAN in his Springfield speech. A detailed statement of the articles Mr. SHERMAN considers "articles of luxury mainly consumed by the rich" would be a very interesting bill of particulars. Of \$100,000,000 derived from duties on imports last year less than \$34,000,000 was from silks, wines and liquors, tobacco and cigars, paintings, statuary, clocks, watches, fancy articles, toys, gold and silver manufactures, marble and musical instruments. The remaining \$145,000,000 was derived from taxes on sugar, wool and woollens, iron, steel and other common metals, cotton goods, hemp, jute, flax, sisal-grass and their manufactures, glass and earthenware, chemicals, dye stuffs and medicines, leather, wood, coal, books, printing paper, salt and fish—all articles in common use, many of them raw materials necessary to our own industries, and nearly all of them necessities paid for mainly by the poor.

CONGRESSMAN PAYSON of Illinois is probably mistaken in his opinion that the alien landholders law, passed in March last, will operate against foreign holders of stocks in American corporations owning land. An American corporation is a civil person, created by our own law, and its right to own real estate, where such a right exists at all, is specially conferred and limited by the company's charter, which vests the title in the corporation, not in its individual stockholders. The stock certificates are but claims on the net earnings of the corporation and on its net assets after its other liabilities are all paid. The stocks of our land-grant railroads are largely held by foreigners, who do not thereby acquire any personal title

to the railroad company's land, and a law discriminating against the foreign stockholders of an American corporation would differ but little from a law discriminating against the foreign creditors of the concern. It is competent for a State Government within its jurisdiction or for the Federal Government in the Territories to forbid the acquisition of land by aliens as far as may be consistent with our treaties, but so long as corporations are permitted to acquire and hold large tracts of land it does not seem practicable to prevent foreign capitalists from exercising indirectly a proprietary control over vast areas of real estate. Stricter statutes against mortmain tenure are needed in this country—statutes compelling all corporations to dispose of every acre not in actual use and not necessary to the business for which the company was chartered.

A Remarkable Case.

From the New York Tribune.

A recent dispatch from Kentucky stated that a man named Samuel Bernard, who has been serving a short term of imprisonment for illicit distilling, and who was under indictment on a charge of murder at London, in the same State, set out to walk to the latter place immediately upon being released from jail, and covering 187 miles in two days, appeared in court to plead at the appointed time.

In this case there was no extraordinary consideration. Bernard is a "moonshiner," and that generally means a very rough kind of mountaineer, with a particularly elastic theory as to the obligations put upon him by the law. But it is evident that he had a code of his own which must have been pretty strongly founded, for his ideal of honor went as far as it is possible for simple human nature to lift it. He had been indicted for murder and (somewhat incomprehensibly) liberated under bonds, a circumstance which shows a rather loose practice or a full understanding of the man's character. To him his word was literally as good as his bond. He knew that he was cited to appear in court to plead to his indictment on a certain day, and the moment he was free he set off to surrender himself as the most natural thing to do. It is only among the lawless people that this dominant sense of duty seems to prevail. In the Indian Territory there have been like instances. Indians have been condemned to death, the day of execution fixed, and then they have been liberated on their simple promise to come in at the appointed time to be shot. It is said that in no case has the pledge been broken. But who ever heard of like behavior among the dwellers in cities?

Debt Reduction or Tax Reduction.

From the New York World.

The public debt statement for May shows a debt reduction of \$88,997 for the month. The cash in the Treasury is nearly \$500,000,000. Since the close of the war, twenty-two years ago, the public debt has been diminished \$1,600,000,000, an average of \$75,000,000 a year. What it is now only a trifling over 40 per cent of what it was at its highest point.

The amount of taxes collected by the Government in 1886 was \$329,000,000. The amount collected last year was \$338,000,000. So that the people are actually taxed \$14,000,000 a year more than they were in the year that the war ended.

There can be no more legitimate "debt reduction" after this month, outside the operations of the sinking fund. What appears to be a reduction will be merely an increase of the cash balance. Money is having to be paid to the people by the Treasury? Why should they be forced to anticipate the payment of an unearned debt which will be met at maturity, insensibly to them, by the operations of the sinking fund?

The remark of the President's house journal, the Buffalo Courier, that "an extra session of Congress in 1888 is altogether probable," ought to be true.

Senator Jones On His Own Defeat.

From the Detroit Tribune.

"It is a great honor to be a senator of the United States," said ex-Senator Jones, placing his hands behind him and pacing nervously back and forth across the tessellated floor of the Russell House corridor. "And yet it is very far from being the honor that it once was. Money is having too much influence in the selection of men for the position. This is not so much the case in choosing Southern Senators, however. Those are still selected more for their ability than are the men from the North. Yes, I have a slight acquaintance with money in the political world. For the remainder of this year his contracts call for 100 carloads a day; \$24,000 represents the cost of the ties he will require during the next seven months.

EDWIN H. FITZLER, Mayor of Philadelphia, is, like most successful Republican politicians, possessed of great wealth. He is said to be worth \$6,000,000. He has a vaulting ambition. It is understood that he has a most vigorous Presidential bid buzzing about his ears.

GEN. SAUSIER of Paris delights to show his friends a bratna or silver punch-bowl which he recently received from Ivan Hartenonko, the Claus Spreckels of Russia. Hartenonko is an ignorant Russian who has made a vast fortune in sugar. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the French.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Mrs. HAMILTON FISH is seriously ill at her home in New York.

MISS MURFRE (Charles Egbert Craddock) is visiting in New York.

MANT A woman looks down on Queen Victoria. She is only five feet high.

AMY AVANT (colored) of Marion County, Georgia, lived to the age of 120 to die of measles.

THE health of the Duchess of Cumberland, sister of the Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales, is almost wholly restored.

In California the thumb-nail is used to protect the fingers from stains while eating grapes. At last the little emblem of woman's industry may become popular in society.

MISS LIPPINCOTT, the daughter of Grace Greenwood, has been unable to pursue her vocation on the operatic stage, owing to loss of voice through a severe cold which she took in Italy last winter.

MISS JAMES BROWN FORTIN's tour through the English provinces has been a great success. She has been playing to crowded and enthusiastic houses, and the local papers boldly dissent from the adverse criticisms on her acting which appeared in the London press.

An old lady who died at St. Francis bequeathed her property, valued at \$5,000, to her 18-year-old niece on condition that the latter should never wear clothes of any other cut than those worn by her aunt. What would a woman want with money if not allowed to keep up with the fashions?

REV. FLORENCE KELLOGG, who is one of the successful women in the Universalist ministry, now settled at Englewood, in the suburbs of Chicago, comes of a notable family of self-supporting women. She has an elder sister who is a physician, and a younger sister who is a dentist. She is a dark-eyed, dark-haired woman, tall, erect, fresh colored and plump, delightfully vigorous to look upon.

MISS MARY CHILDREN, a pretty schoolmistress of Trenton, Ga., rode across Lookout Mountain, a distance of fifteen miles, and at the summit of a short-gaited John Major to apologize for circulating slanderous remarks about her. She then published him as an infamous scoundrel and accepted his challenge to fight a duel. At the appointed time she was on the ground ready to fight, but Major failed, and she proposes to horsewhip him for his cowardice.

METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying This Morning.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The World says: "The works of the Pennsylvania Legislature have discovered a new method of inactivity that pays better than a vote in hostility to public interests. To pass a right bill and then to invalidate it by omitting a necessary signature is their latest trick."

The Times says: "The conditions of the Treasury have not been broken, but they have been immensely strengthened, and the discretion by which the Treasury has been protected, have been used with greater wisdom, firmness and courage than ever before. The Treasury is safer now than at any time since 1878."

The Sun says: "The law of nature is that the improvements of science, invention, industry and wealth, which are continually made, benefit the masses of men generally far more than they benefit the individual inventor or capitalist, though these may appear to be especially benefited. The poor are to-day in a country far better educated, better housed, better fed, better dressed, better provided with the necessities and luxuries of life than they were before, and they live longer and enjoy greater freedom from disease than ever before."

The Tribune says: "Mr. Davis refuses to back what he said last week in favor of the forcible resistance to attempted evictions. The National League, however, meeting in Dublin, has decided to support the strike of the distressed people. The strike is a shocking and disgraceful one, and cannot meet with the approval of humane Christians."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

The Dreaded Bobtail.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Now you have downed the ice-pools and laid the dust, do assist the residents of the south-west portion of the city from being indicted with another bobtail line. Whenever his lines run property deprecates instead of increasing in value. Most of your reporters could spare time to interview a few of the unfortunate residents on his lines you would get some idea how the people feel towards his bobtail line. He will have to give better accommodations to the public or lose a large portion of his travel, as most people would rather walk two blocks to take some other line if possible.

Help us to get the franchise for Broadway, June 7, 1887.

Preparing for the Sunday Law.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Your answer to correspondents is incorrect. Washington is 549 miles from St. Louis, Mo., and on Sunday, June 19, there will be thirty carloads of St. Louisans come up, as we have Sunday law here on that date, besides the gathering of thousands from various parts, a great Turner festival.

Washington, Mo., June 8, 1887.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. N.—J. K. Emmet plays on Sunday evenings.

YOURS TRULY.—The Cincinnati won two games from the Browns here.

THE old Missouri Bank you can not exchange it.

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CONSTANT READER.—The Brooklyn bridge cost \$19,000,000. The St. Louis bridge has been reconstructed since it was first built, and has had a great many alterations made on the walkway and the approaches. Its exact cost cannot be given now.

RIVERS.—Sunday excursions are prohibited by laws that have been on the statute book, but have not been enforced. An article headed "Sunday Observance" in the Post-Dispatch has been a great help to the river people. The Downing law, which first goes into effect on Sunday, 18th inst., refers only to the closing of saloons, beer gardens, etc.

CURIOUS.—Not calculating for the resistance of the air, it would require 454 seconds for the fall of a body from the top of the Washington monument to reach the earth. The resistance of the air makes the fall slower, but to calculate exactly, taking into consideration the different densities of the various heights would require more time than can conveniently be devoted to the subject.

All in the Family.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

"I deeply regret it, sir, but honor and my altered circumstances compels me to release your daughter from her engagement. I can not enter your family a beggar. In the recent deal in the North end Stock I lost my entire fortune. I got it."

"Not another word, my boy, not another word. I got it."

Making Old Age Beautiful.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"How beautiful is old age!" sings the poet, and after singing he proceeds to die her hair, rubs a little more face powder, rubs up his false teeth, and caviar round in a manner to hide the fact that she has passed 60.

Why Didn't He Say "Open Up?"

From the Norristown Herald.

If you have a friend who is depressed in spirits, and has that "dreadful feeling" the patent medicine advertisement refers to, cheer him up. Tell him that the Concord School of Philosophy will open July 15.

Editors Are Poor, But Honest.

From the Old City Blizard.

There has been a lot at the Blizard office an umbrella, which the owner can recover by calling. It is a very poor one and needs recovers.

Irresistible.

From Carl Prentiss's Weekly.

When a female widow with plenty of good looks and her hair just a trifle gray, the old man goes so easy like he holds four different kind of aces.

Goat To.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Practical arithmetic: A green bull's seat in an old fruit can. How many eggs in the nest?

Advice a Woman Never Will Take.

From the Philadelphia Call.

Think twice before you speak and then you may be able to say something more aggravating than if you spoke right out at once.

John's Marital Month.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Gen. John Sherman's month is ready to volunteer again the minute an ungrateful rebel fires on Fort Sumter.

That's the Ministerial View.

From the New Haven News.

If we are not to have any New York papers on Sunday we suppose the only resource will be to go to church.

CHANDLER SMILES.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE GROWING MORE COMPLICATED.

Special Features of the Contest—Watching for Boodie—Party Lines Tight—Chandler's Position—The Opposition—The Long and Short Term Controversy.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

CORVOD, N. H., June 8.—Although the routine work of the Legislature yesterday kept the members in their seats, only a passing attention was given to the business before that body. Everybody is absorbed in the Senatorial fight, which every day grows more complicated. A peculiar feature of the fight is that neither side has yet made any charges that money was being used. In all probability the moment there was any evidence that boodie had entered into the struggle the candidate that had made use of such an agent would be thrown aside. Another strange thing is that the Republicans have made their quarters in a hotel where there is no bar. The Democrats are quietly settled at the Phoenix Hotel, and are quietly waiting developments. The party lines are so tightly drawn that many of them are in favor of putting up a Democratic candidate for Governor, and standing by him, although they know he cannot be elected. There are others, however, who believe that a deal can be made with the anti-Chandler men to elect a Republican more to their liking. They are each trying to buy up a Democratic candidate for Governor, and until they have nothing to do but wait and see what turns up. The members of the Legislature have been holding off until after the conference to settle the long term question. This conference of the Republicans was called by Mason to call the two names for all the conditions the Republican had no objection to the meeting, and agreed to attend in the hope that the political horizon might be cleared somewhat. The conference was called to order at 8 o'clock last night by Chairman Atherton. The meeting was largely attended by Republicans of all factions. It was evident that nobody knew just

WHAT WAS IN THE WIND.

Chairman Atherton said the meeting was to discuss the subject of electing a United States Senator at the present session of the Legislature for the term beginning November 4, 1888.

At the first meeting of the Senate, the chairman called on Mr. Sawyer, who said that the conference was perfectly safe for all Republicans, and that the members were to consider and not to decide or be bound by their discussion on the second term question. The matter having been discussed in this manner by a Rollins man, there was another session. The matter was then run properly deprecates instead of increasing in value. Most of your reporters could spare time to interview a few of the unfortunate residents on his lines you would get some idea how the people feel towards his bobtail line. He will have to give better accommodations to the public or lose a large portion of his travel, as most people would rather walk two blocks to take some other line if possible.

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All in the Family.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

"I deeply regret it, sir, but honor and my altered circumstances compels me to release your daughter from her engagement. I can not enter your family a beggar. In the recent deal in the North end Stock I lost my entire fortune. I got it."

"Not another word, my boy, not another word. I got it."

Making Old Age Beautiful.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"How beautiful is old age!" sings the poet, and after singing he proceeds to die her hair, rubs a little more face powder, rubs up his false teeth, and caviar round in a manner to hide the fact that she has passed 60.

Why Didn't He Say "Open Up?"

From the Norristown Herald.

If you have a friend who is depressed in spirits, and has that "dreadful feeling" the patent medicine advertisement refers to, cheer him up. Tell him that the Concord School of Philosophy will open July 15.

Editors Are Poor, But Honest.

From the Old City Blizard.

There has been a lot at the Blizard office an umbrella, which the owner can recover by calling. It is a very poor one and needs recovers.

Irresistible.

From Carl Prentiss's Weekly.

When a female widow with plenty of good looks and her hair just a trifle gray, the old man goes so easy like he holds four different kind of aces.

Goat To.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Practical arithmetic: A green bull's seat in an old fruit can. How many eggs in the nest?

Advice a Woman Never Will Take.

From the Philadelphia Call.

Think twice before you speak and then you may be able to say something more aggravating than if you spoke right out at once.

John's Marital Month.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Gen. John Sherman's month is ready to volunteer again the minute an ungrateful rebel fires on Fort Sumter.

That's the Ministerial View.

From the New Haven News.

If we are not to have any New York papers on Sunday we suppose

